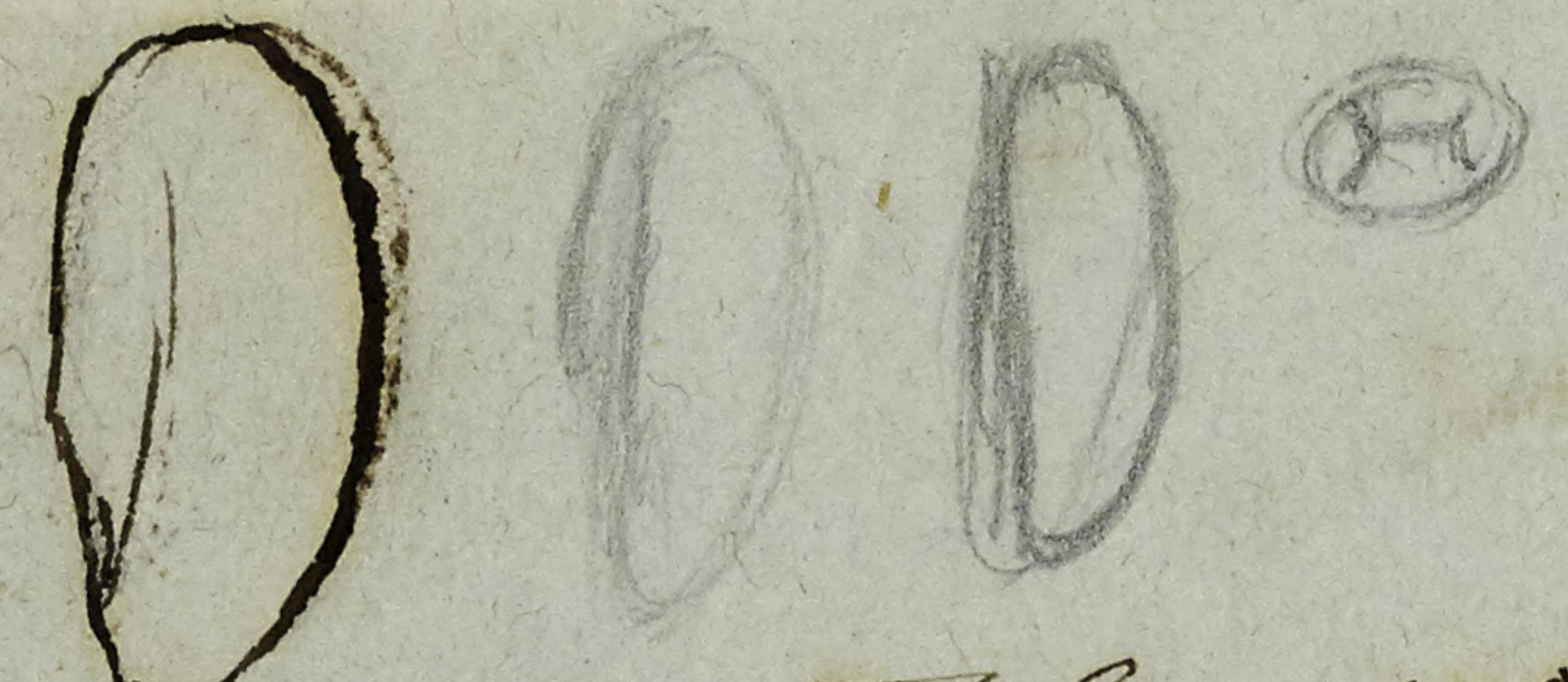


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BOTANICAL NOTEBOOKS

*Pagination Note:*  
*Since many of the items lack a specific page number, the page number displayed online refers to the sequentially created number each item was given upon cataloging the materials.*

9. *Mam. alata*



see III. 5  
& IV. 4

sev. form. lvs. 1.2 long 0.6-0.7 diam.  
anteriorly compound; lvs. ~~acute~~ obtuse  
at base

1230

Febr. 1856

10. *Mam. Cochinch*



11. *Mam. pectinata*



— 0.9 same as last.

12. *Mam. macromeris*

Brizol. 1852



sev. lvs. form. globoso-obovatis  
hilo oblongo linearis ventricosus  
sev. 0.7-0.8 long.

13

same  
with smaller  
seeds



A smaller form, quite similar,  
only about 0.1 line shorter  
more oblique than any other of our  
*Mam. Mam.* (seeat VIII. 8. fig 1)  
Embryo straight, cotyledons small ventral



0  
cm

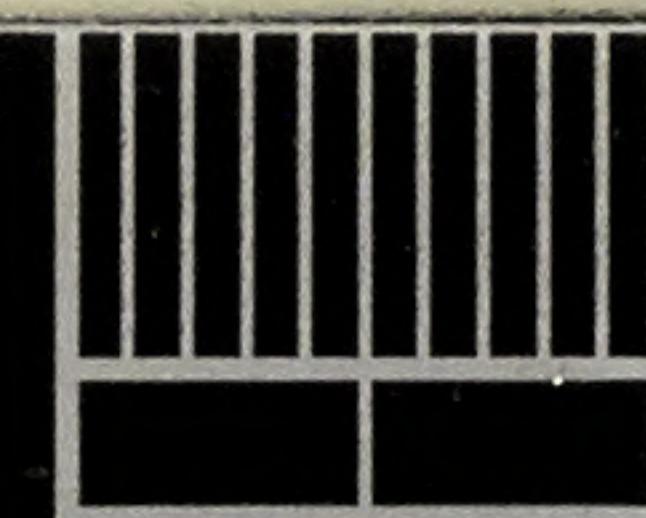
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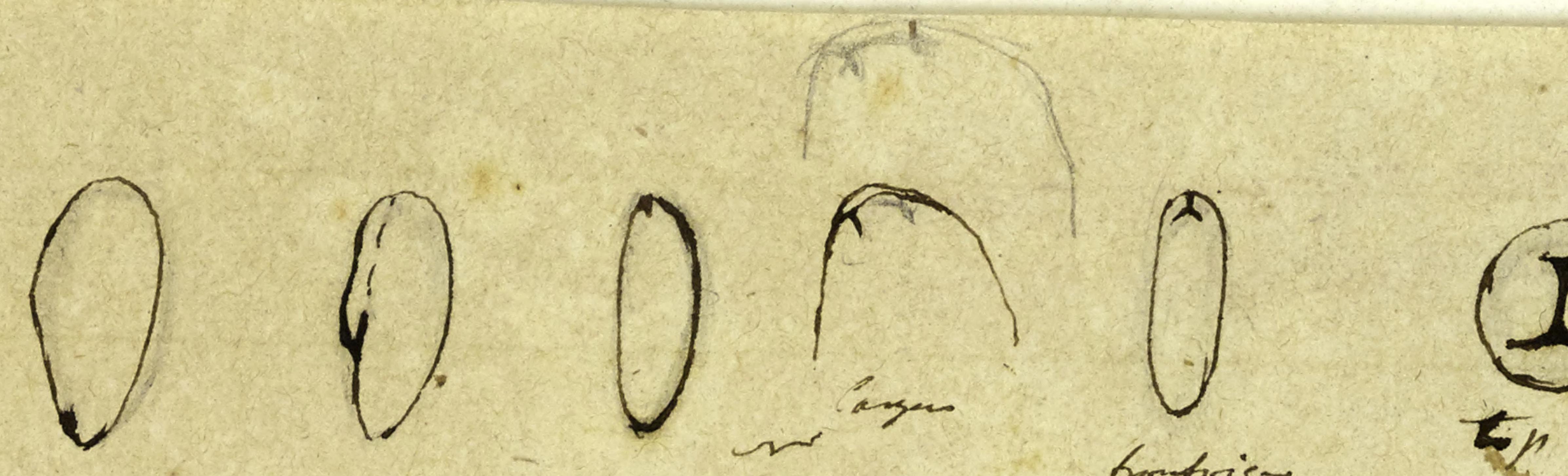
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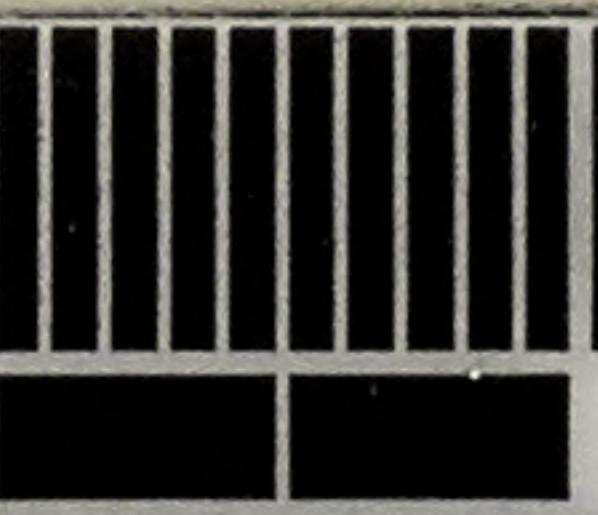
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5. *mammillaria*  
*salicata*  
= *calcareata*  
L. C. Gray  
see VII. 9



Spec. 1231  
tip mm

match these numbers  
*laevigata*, teste *paperacea*,  
*albicans*, *longa*,  
*cylindrica*.



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Cactus Seed VIII 8 times magnified.

Feb 1856

*T. inam. compacta*



Mammillaria

1232

Febr 1856

smooth

sem 0.7 long 0.5 thick : brown, very  
thick, anteriorly compressed, ~~distended~~  
ventral



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4. *Mam. tuberosa*  
Flower Mountain  
(Bigelow)



Seed 0.6 long, obovate, thick, obtuse  
at base and on the ventral side.  
hilar oval, small, ventral. seed  
brown, suboblate — fit clavate red

1233

5 *Mam. tuberosa*,  
(Bigelow)



Seed 0.4 long. very much like the last  
only smaller — fit apparently green, oval?

6. *M. desgrootii*  
(N. 11)



Seed 0.6 long black, suboblate, thick,  
hilar linear <sup>oblong</sup> subventral — dorsal very broad,  
side compressed toward the anterior blunt.

7. *M. desgrootii*  
(N. 16)



Seed 0.4 long, black, suboblate, thick  
obovate — subglobose, hilar oval, subacute



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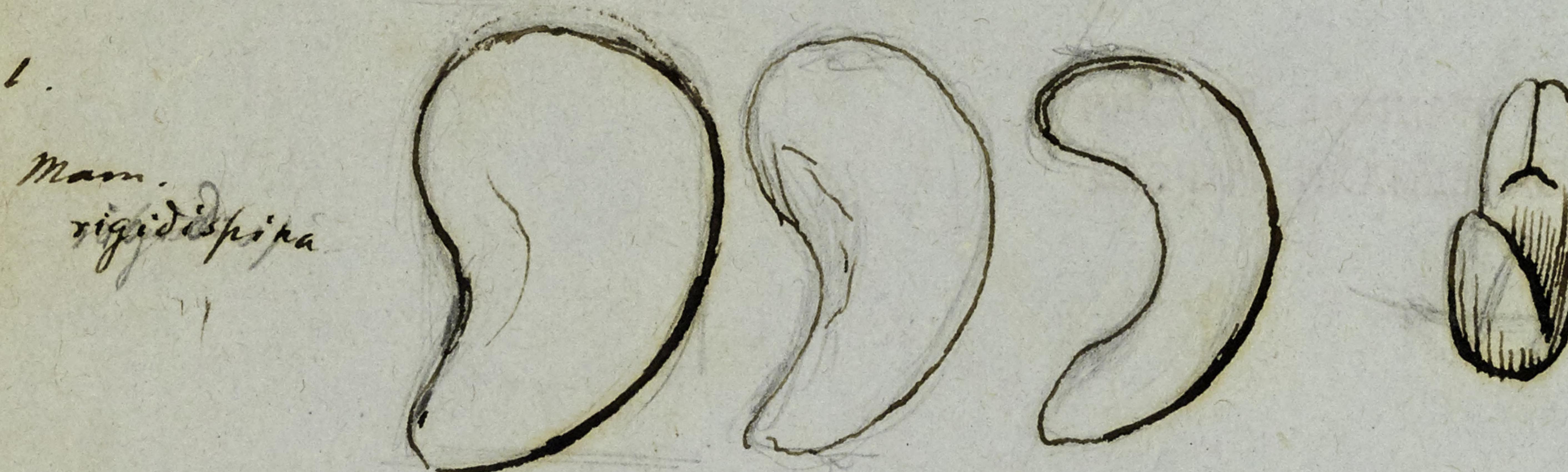
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Sem. Cact. VIII. b.

Mammillaria

March 1856

1234



Mam.  
rigidispina

2. M. <sup>robustissima</sup>  
robustissima

Seed 1.5-1.6 cm long, 1 cm wide,  
yellowish brown, shiny, smooth - obviate rounded  
at base ventral small linear oblong,  
some pubescence - pubescent rounded,  
osteoderms distinct, foliaceous,  
alternating.

Mam. robustissima Schott

Seed 1.5 long, 1.1 wide, deep  
brown, shiny, smooth, obviate rounded  
at base ventral, small, linear oblong,



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cm

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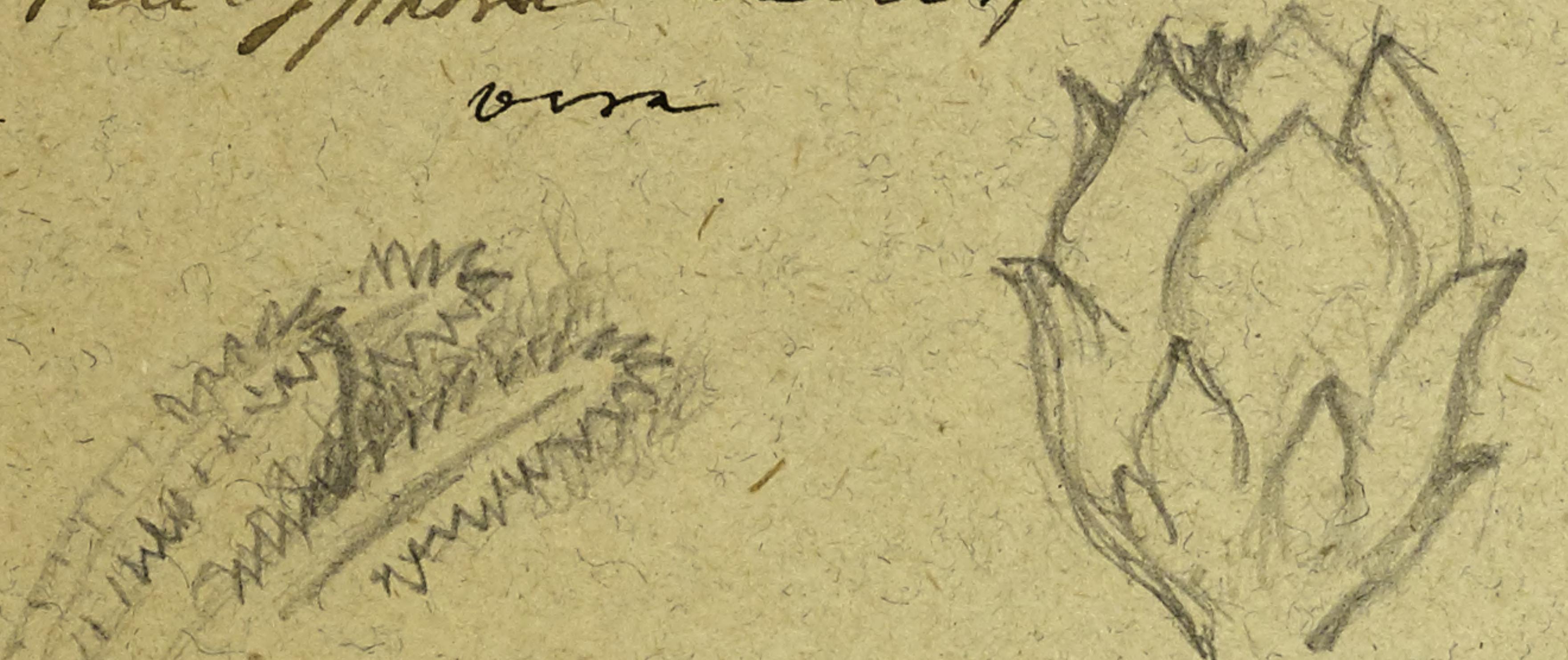
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*Pelecyphora aselliformis* Ehrenb.  
var.



x2

*Pelecyphora* Host Sciz., Prag J-ly 10 1869

flower bud, just  
before opening

arrangement of mammillae 1343  
wool - the axil of Tuberles 344  
but none on spiniferous areola  
flowers from the axils of the  
youngest areolas "vertical".

in open flower 8 short erect whitish stigmate  
fl. pale rose, stink nearly 1 inch diam.  
scale 12-15 petals out, out, perhaps about 8

1235



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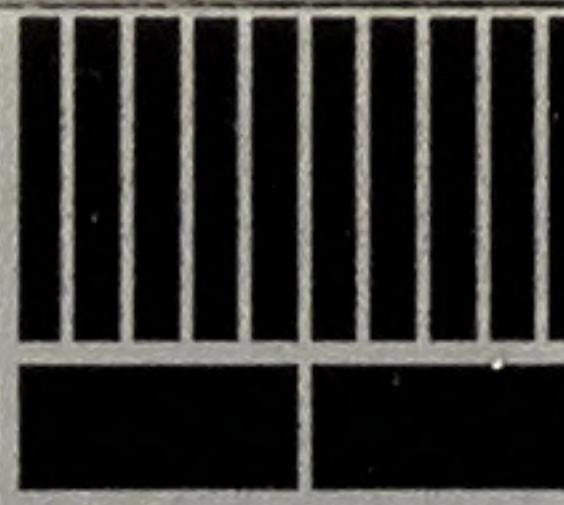
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10

Mam. microcaria

Feb 1856



11.

M. microcaria

var.  $\ddagger$



mammillaria

0.5 - 1.5 in diam. 0.7 long. almost smooth  
shining, very slightly tuberculated

0.6 to 1.5 long irregular - tuberculated

1236



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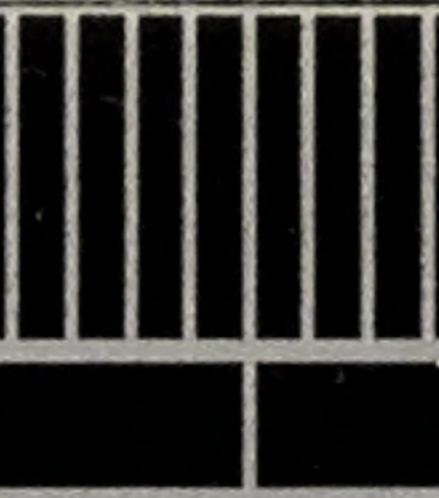
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187-191  
m monograph  
m  
The area which Pursh's Flora covered was, we may say, the United States east of the Mississippi, with Canada to Labrador, to which was added a couple of hundred of species known to him outside these limits northwestward.

Torrey and Gray's Flora took the initiative in annexing Texas ten years before its political incorporation into the Union; although the only plants we then possessed from it were certain portions of Drummond's collections. California was also annexed at the same time, on account of Douglas's collections, and those of Nuttall, who had just returned from his visit to the western coast, which he reached by a tedious journey across the continent over ground in good part new to the botanist. Douglas had already made remarkably full collections along a more northern line. The British arctic explorers, both by sea and land, had well developed the botany of the boreal regions, and Sir Wm. Hooker was bringing out the results in his Flora of British America. Of course our knowledge of the whole interior and western region was small indeed, compared with the present; and the botany of a vast region from the western part of Texas to the Californian coast was absolutely unknown, and so remained until after the publication of the Flora was suspended.

As to the number of species which Torrey and Gray had to deal with, I can only say that a rapid count gives us for the first volume about 2200 Polypetalæ; that there are 109 species in the small orders which in the second volume precede the *Compositæ*; and that there are of the *Compositæ* 1054. So one may fairly conclude that if the work had been pushed on to completion, say in the year 1850, the 3076 species of Pursh's Flora in the year 1814 might have been just about doubled. Probably more rather than less; for if we reckon from the number of the *Compositæ*, and on the estimate that they constitute one-eighth of the phænogamous plants of North America, instead of 6150, there would have been 8430 species known in the year specified.

It most concerns us to know the number of species which, after the lapse of thirty years more—years in which exploration has been active, and has left no considerable part of our great area wholly unvisited—the now revived Flora has to deal with. We can make an estimate which cannot be far wrong. In the year 1878, my colleague, Mr. Watson, finished and published his Bibliographical Index to the Polypetalæ of North America, covering, that is, the same ground as the first volume of Torrey and Gray's Flora, completed in 1840. In it the 2200 species of the latter date are increased to 3038. The "Gamopetalæ after *Compositæ*" in the Synoptical Flora, brought out in the same year, contains 1656 species. The two together must make up half of our phænogamous botany, that is, adding the increase of the last four years, about 5000 species. And so Mr. Watson adopts the estimate of 10,000 species for our known Phænogams and Ferns.

1236-A.



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MISSOURI  
BOTANICAL  
GARDEN

of the ensuing year to the examination of the principal herbaria, which I need not here specify, in Scotland (where the important one of Sir Wm. Hooker still remained), England, France, Switzerland and Germany, namely those which contained the specimens upon which most of the then-published North American species had been directly or indirectly founded, especially those of Linnæus and Gronovius, of Walter, of Aiton's *Hortus Kewensis*, Michaux, Willdenow, Pursh, and the later ones of DeCandolle and Hooker.

After my return the work made good progress; the remaining half of the first volume was brought out in the spring of the year 1840, and by the spring of 1843 the 500 pages of the second volume, mostly occupied by the vast order *Compositæ*, had been issued. But meanwhile I had in my turn to assume professorial duties and incident engagements,—with the result that, although the study of North American plants was at no time pretermitted, either by Dr. Torrey while he lived, or by myself, we were unable to continue the publication during my associate's life-time; and it was only recently, in the spring of 1878, that I succeeded in bringing out, in a changed form, another instalment of the work, completing the *Gamopetalee*.

In the interval I had made two year-long visits to Europe for botanical investigation, the first partly relating to the botany of the South Pacific, the second wholly in view of the North American flora. And since the last publication still another visit—the fourth and we may suppose the last—of the same character and the same duration, has been successfully accomplished.

The serious question, in which we are all concerned, arises, whether this work can be carried through to a completion, and the older parts (wholly out of print and out of date) re-elaborated—I will not say by my hands—but in my time, or soon enough to render the whole a reasonably full and homogeneous representation of the North American flora, as known in this latter part of the nineteenth century. And it brings us to consider why the undertaking to which so much time has been devoted, should be so slow of accomplishment.

If this slowness is a constant wonder and disappointment to most people interested in the matter, I can only add that it is hardly less so to myself. It is a constant surprise—if one may so say—that the work does not get on faster.

Of course the undertaking has become more and more formidable with the enlargement of geographical boundaries and of the number of species discovered. As to the increase in the number of species to be treated, we have by no means yet reached the end. The area, that of our continent down to the Mexican line, we trust is definitely fixed, at least for our day. And, since we cannot be rid of the peninsula and keys of Florida, which entails upon us a considerable number of tropical species, mostly belonging to the West Indies—the southern boundary is now as natural a one as we can have.



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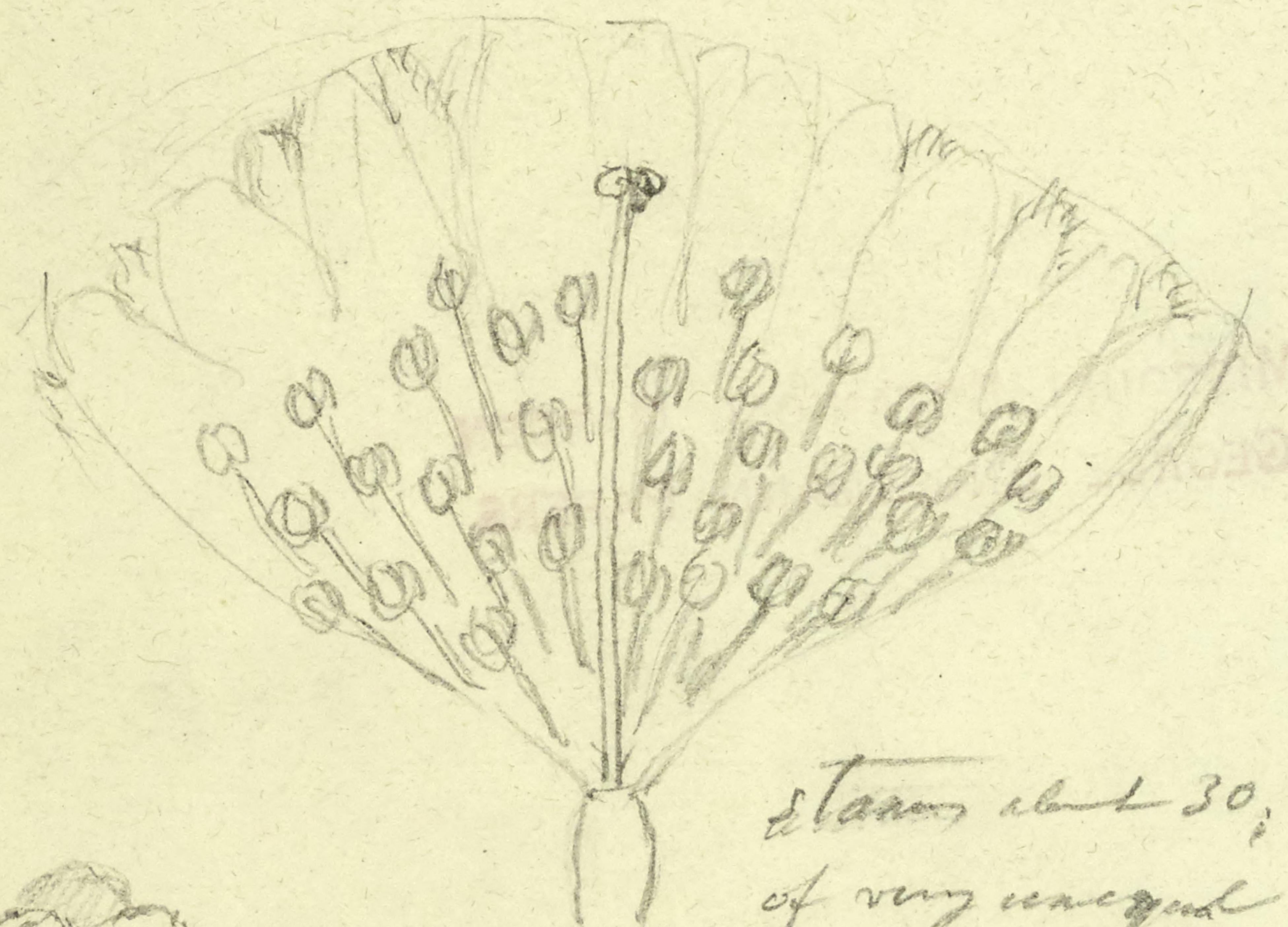


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*Maurandya anomala*

April 22 1880

x4



x10



stigmas with  
3 oblique lobes  
at last reflexed



scarlet  
bury

stems about 30, of flaccid,  
of very unequal height, but about equal length  
adnate to tube at unequal altitudes.

sepals about 6, fringed;  
petals entire, obtuse or mucronulate



x10

stigmas in bud

1237



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cm

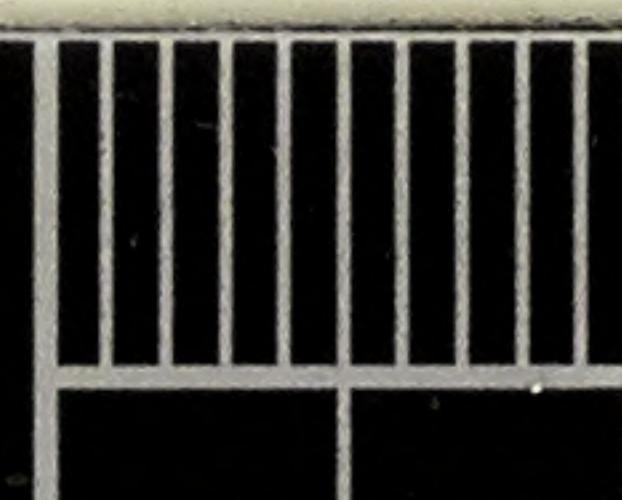
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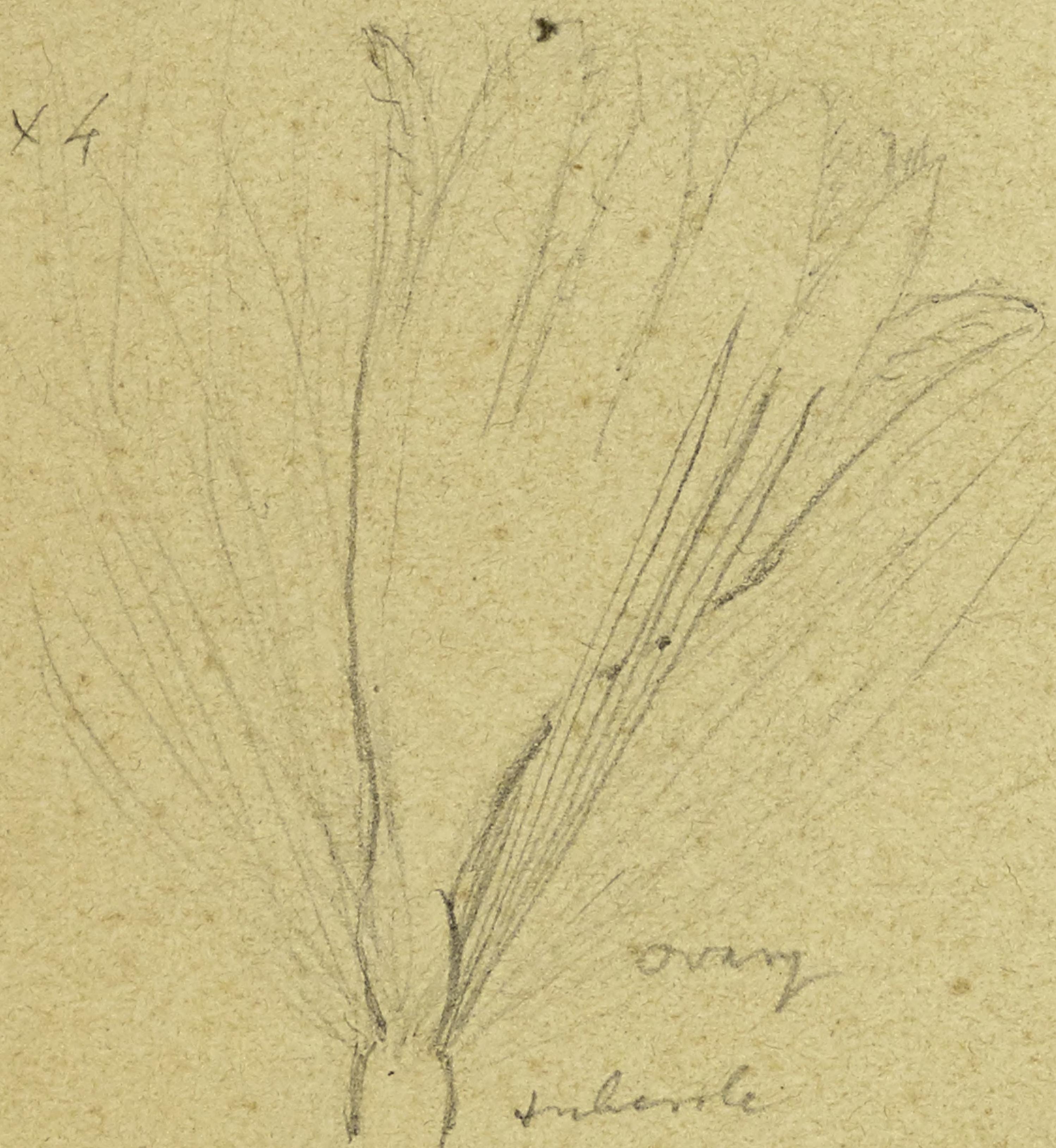
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Mam. micro minus  
from Monterey - Bloom at Hollister March

April 28 1880

x4

x4



x4



about 6  
sepals

about 12 petals  
all of equal length

flower sessile on  
narrow tubercle in dense  
wool, only 3-5 of the long  
elevate spurs yet developed

Flowers 2 lines long whitish or very pale pink

1238



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DRUGGISTS & PHARMACISTS,  
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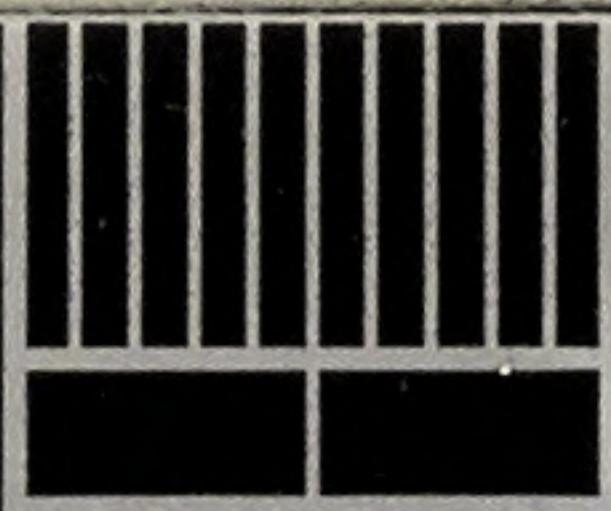
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*Mannillaria mormonea* a Mex. or Monterey, Calif  
blincky H. Shaw July 3<sup>rd</sup> 1831

Flower 2 in. dia. 8 petals pale yellow, somewhat  
oblique, slightly involute towards the tip, white  
with a pale rose tinge near base

Stems pale rose, stigms spreading, 4  
sepals & nearly equal to petals - length 11  
(no shorter ones) fringed on edges

1239



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( CIRCULAR. )

# *Californiania* (

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The Council of the California  
inform the societies correspondi  
have prevented their printing t

During the commercial de  
or seven years, the Academy h  
in endeavoring to keep alive  
keep open its museum to inven  
ness.

It was impracticable to pu  
the members have persevered



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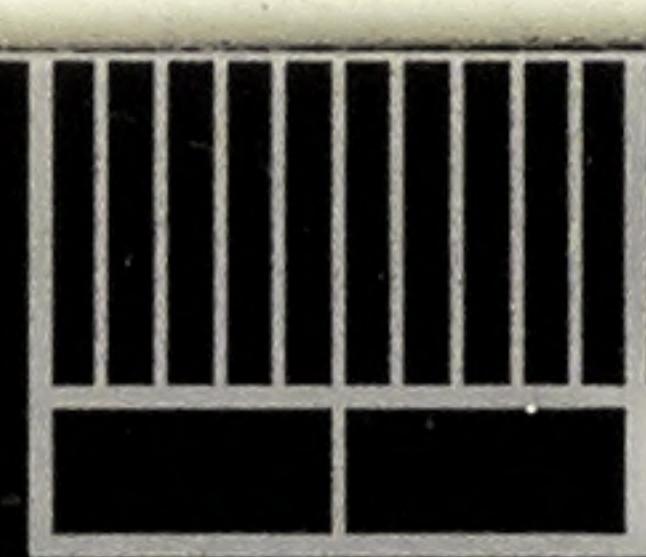
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No 9.

2620



*Mam. microcarpa*, Upper Rio Grande



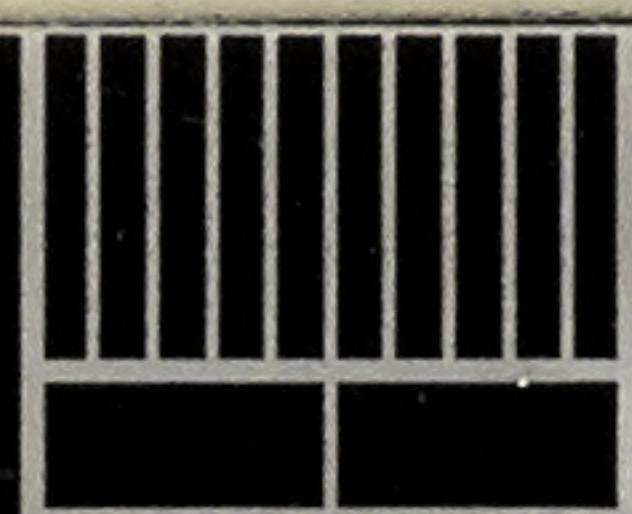
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Hort York Jan 1857

Ashalon sp. mattoanus (grays) 5<sup>th</sup>

Dana; May - 1<sup>st</sup> full; May 2<sup>nd</sup> in  
visible soft upper cliff; 2<sup>nd</sup> full Dana.  
(Galeotti) in San Luis Potosi

1241



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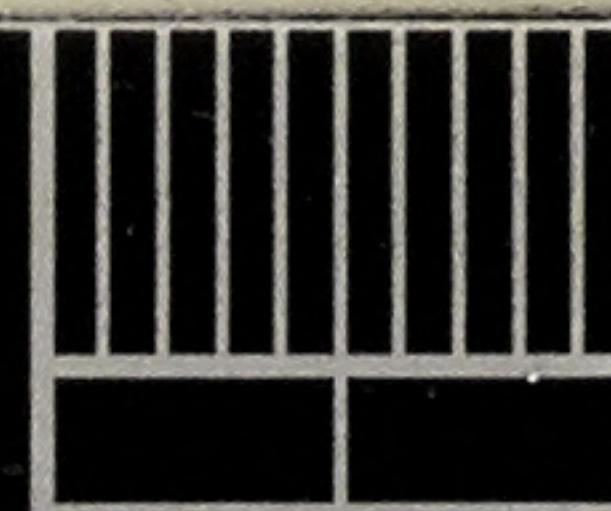
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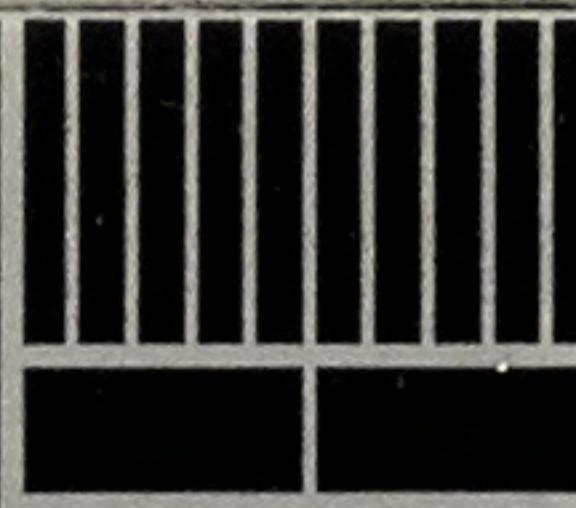
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1242  
Aster longi-styligaster  
is the same as  
Aster Alpinus Linn.  
Five weeks  
1869



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stur Engelmann,

• Torres Joffroy

• Montmartre



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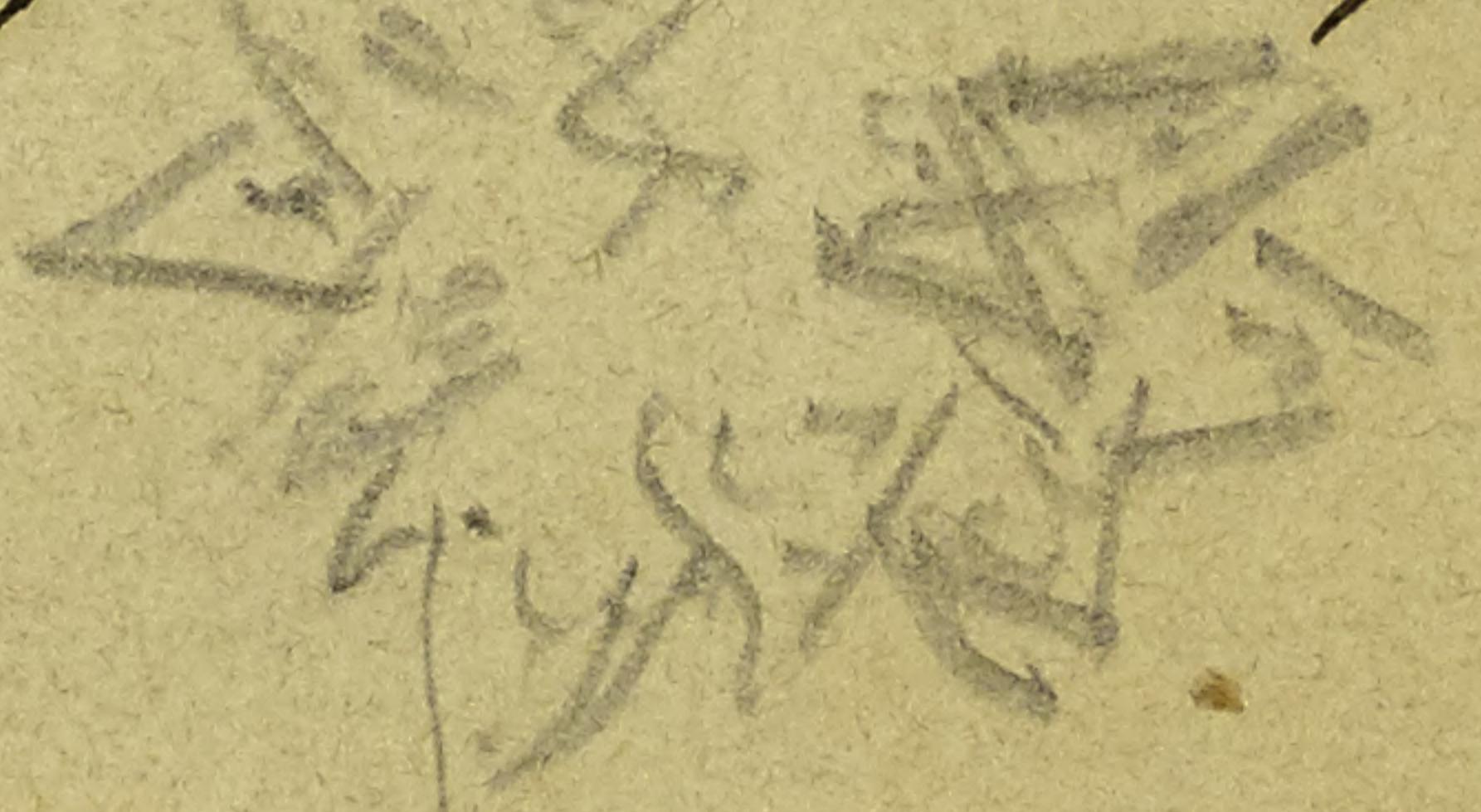


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Hart Dyck. Jan. 1857

1243

Aukelonias salicaria is very similar to my  
affirmation; but tubercles much smaller.  
Flower seems to be about the same,  
central, rose-red, petals early, acute, filaments  
orange, stigmas whitish. —



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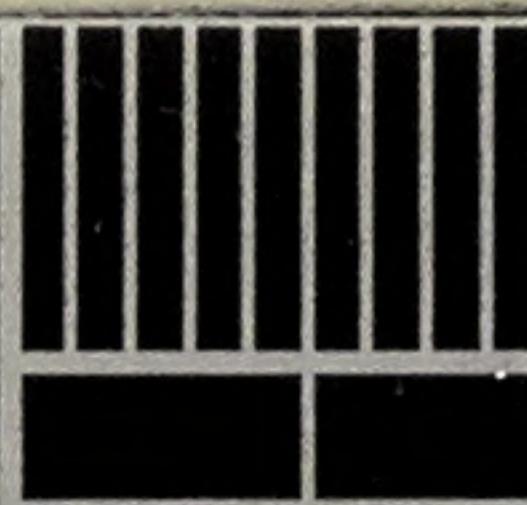
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~~as in pr.~~

~~the name indicates~~

~~Ab. microcarpa. Similar to angled  
but much more slender. —~~

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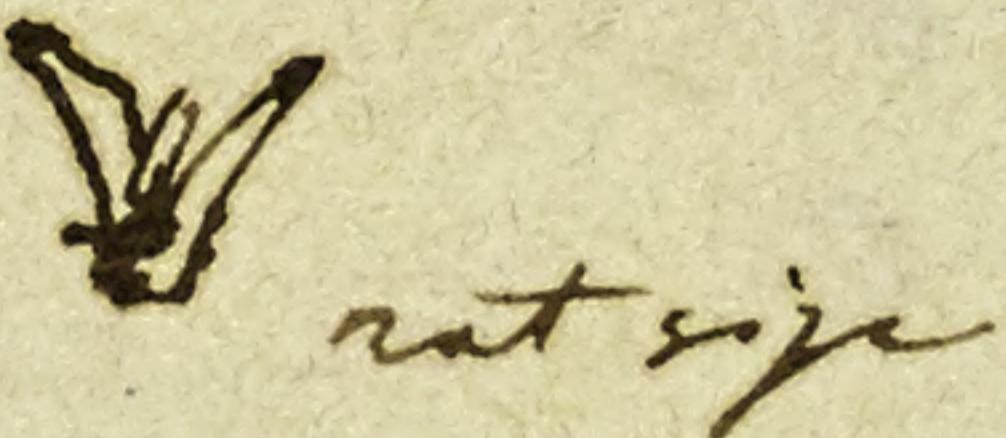
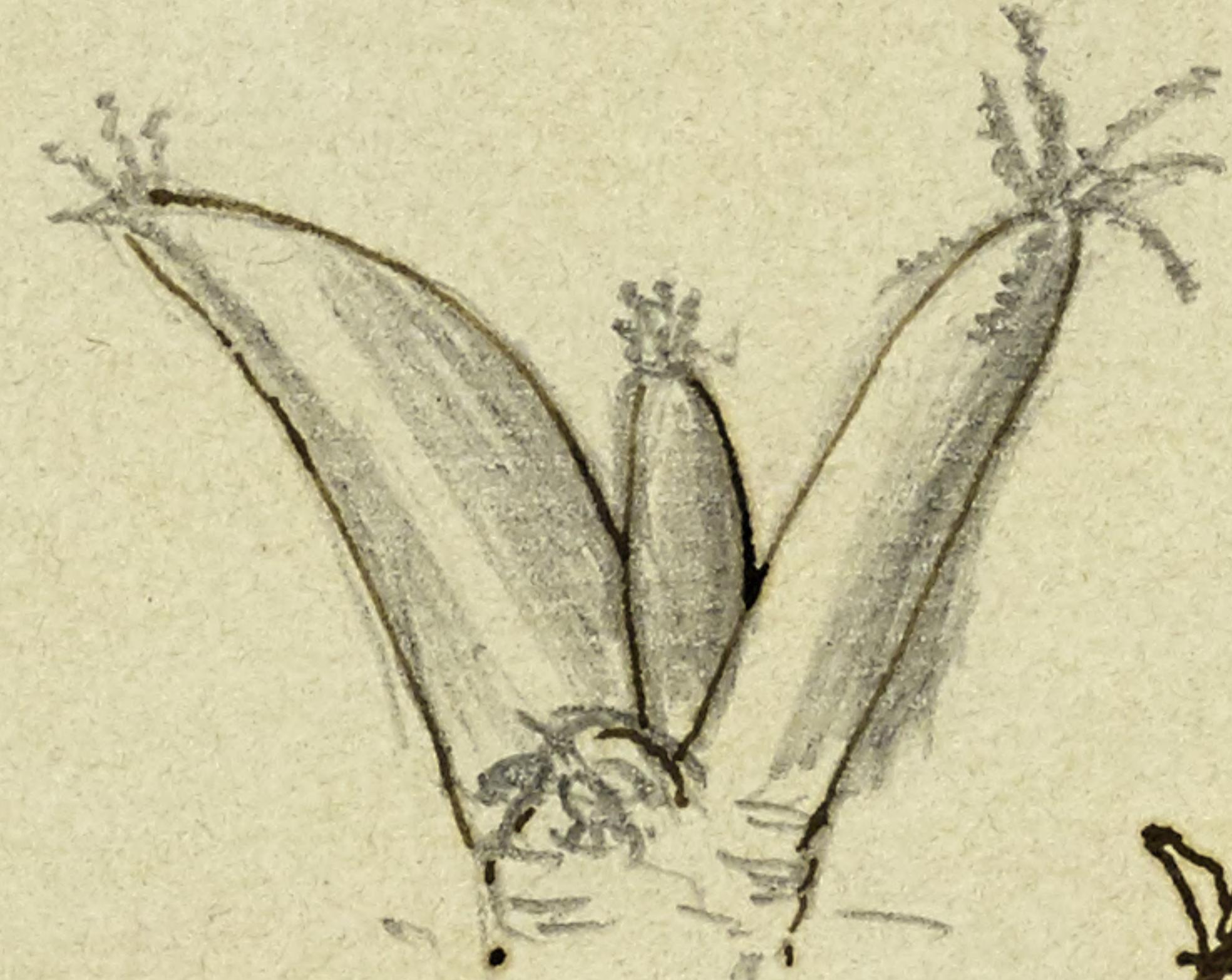
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magnified

Paris April 2<sup>o</sup> 1869



GD

1244

*Anhalonium elongatum* 23 months old, well  
from Dr. W. W. W. seeds at Herdoffs.

*A. pilosum* Linn. is the same -  
spines 4-6 or 7 pubescent.

Question, whether the first very small organs  
with traces of spines are the cotyledons or  
the first leaves; they have a rectangle  
position ( $\frac{1}{4}$ ) in relation to the next ones  
which (2 or 3 in number) seem  $\frac{1}{2}$  and



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cm

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12.

*Anthelomia*  
fissum  
Diplos



see V. 4

13. *Anthelomia*  
elongatum  
Dorsely.

seen 0.8 to 1.6 mm. t. bivalvular, on the  
dorsal base; base, oblique or with processes  
(back keeled)

1245

seen 0.7 long, very much like the above



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4.  
*Anthonomus*  
(Apr 1854)



See VIII. 12

⑧

hiles

*Afronanthus*

0.8 - 0.9 l. long, hiles <sup>uniform</sup> obtuse with  
2 lateral white dots; seed keeled.

1246



0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

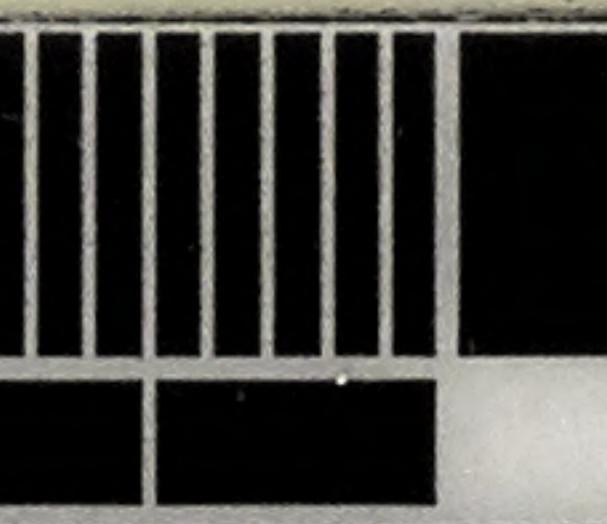
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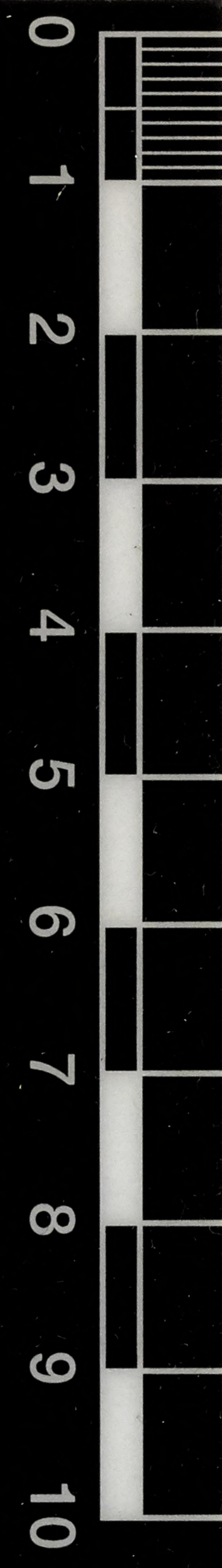
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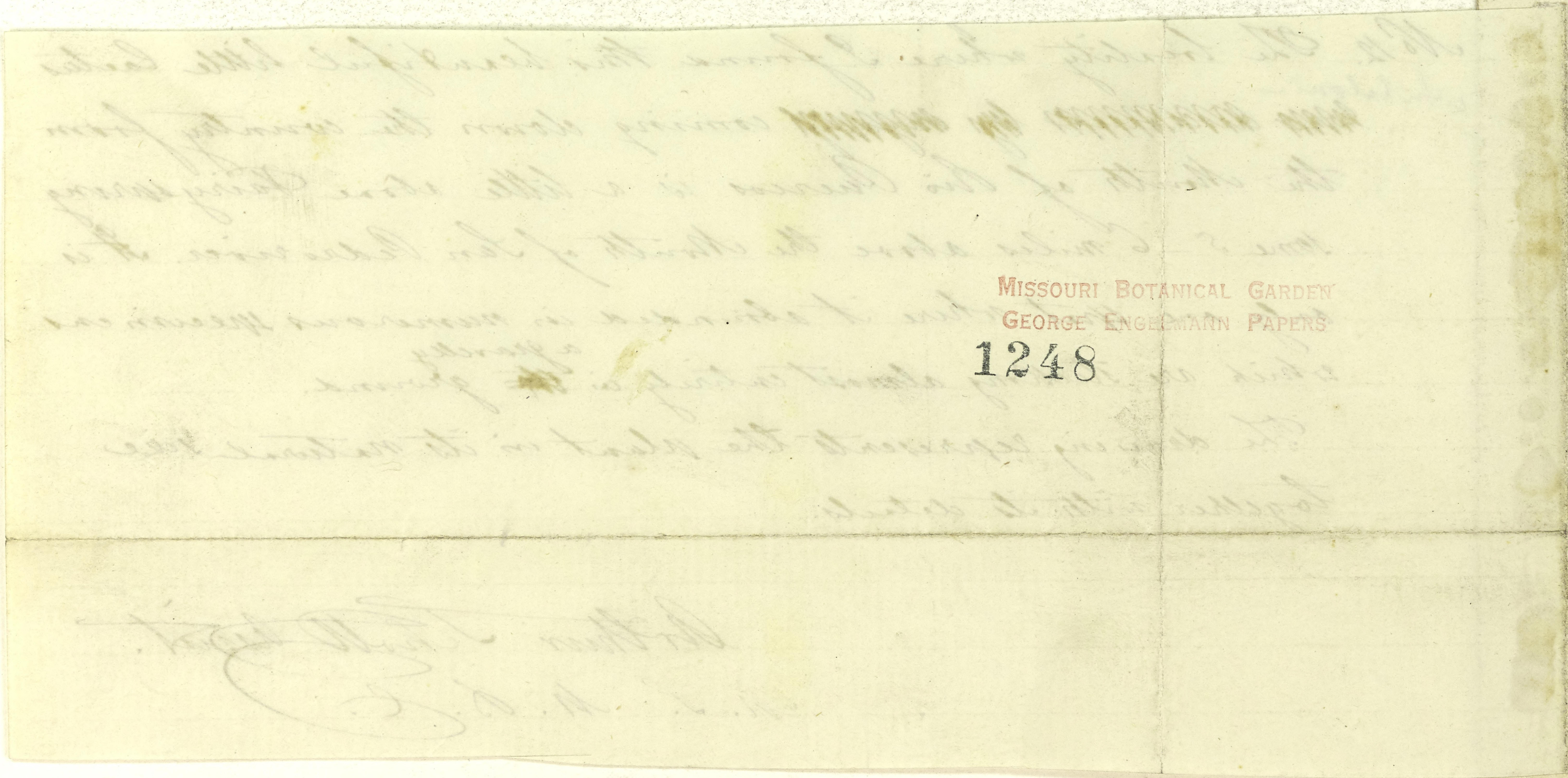
1247

No. 12.

No. 12. The locality where I found this beautiful little cactus  
*Anthonio* ~~was~~ ~~seen~~ ~~near~~ ~~the~~ ~~mountain~~ coming down the country from  
 the Mouth of Rio Puerco is a little above Fairy spring  
 some 5-6 miles above the Mouth of San Pedro river. It is  
 only one spot where it abounded in numerous specimens  
 which are sticking almost entirely in ~~the~~ <sup>a gravelly</sup> ground.

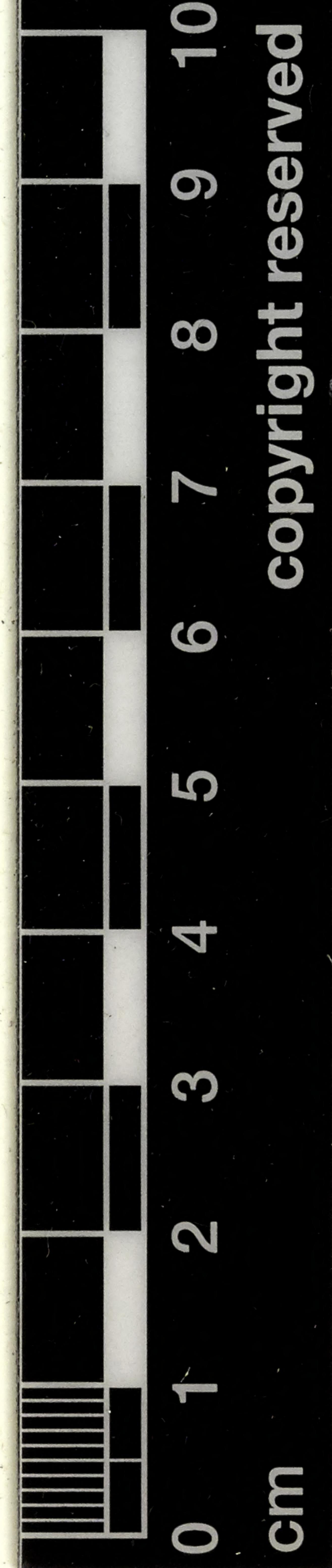
The drawing represents the plant in its natural size  
 together with its details.

Arthur Schott *des.*  
 M. S. M. B. G.



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Lecter.  
Dis. Brows near St. Louis Spring  
States 1853.



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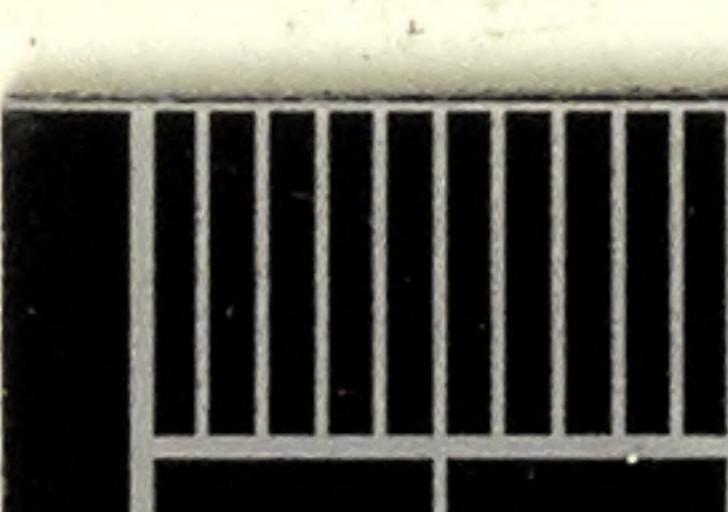
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*Arthalonium prismatum* Lem. *Sibilla* Mix & Palmer  
2<sup>nd</sup> year  
cult in H. Bot Missouri. s. in 1880

In this year <sup>1881</sup> it produced 5 large flowers, abt Sept. 30<sup>th</sup>

Plant 4½ inches high, lower half destitute of tubercles which have fallen off; rough, rounded, 16½ inches in circumf. over 5 in. diam. Upper half bearing large grayish tubercles 1½-2½ inches long & 11-13 lines wide, triangular concavate; upper surface <sup>strongly</sup> convex, two lower ones rather concave, separated by a strong carina, small immersed anola on tip at first woolly, then naked; below the anola a hard horny linear obtuse protuberance about 1 line long (representing the leaf). No trace of spines; tubercles on my specimen abt 45, spirally, in  $\frac{2}{3}$  order.

Flowers upon the base of the stem, slender tubercles which just emerge from the central wool; <sup>22</sup> 20 lines long, 2 inches wide when fully open in forenoon; ovary naked but enveloped - long, dense, silky wool. 12-13 sepals of tube, rose red, outer chocolate brown 1 inch long or longer, inner obtuse, white, margin'd. Petals abt 20-21 white, outer largest, <sup>spotted</sup> <sup>spotted</sup> obtuse or emarginate, middle pointed, inner shorter narrower, chocolate brown toothed-finged; stamens tube wide, short, stamens pink, 5-l. long; stamens numerous, fil. white, anthers deep yellow; style <sup>column</sup> 22 mm long, nearly longer than stamens, stigma 7-9 filiferous



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cm

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Spreading; anthers  $2\frac{1}{2}$  mm long, linear; *Pilea* grisea  
globose or slightly tetrahedral, smooth, ~~0.65~~ mm diam.

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*Anthonomus peruvianum* Lem. Sept 29. 1881

ex San Luis Potosi, Mex. D. Parry

collected in Hork Bob Park

5 flowers' center

$\times 415$

7-8 white spreading  
slightly  
6 mm long

7/10

2 1/2 mm long

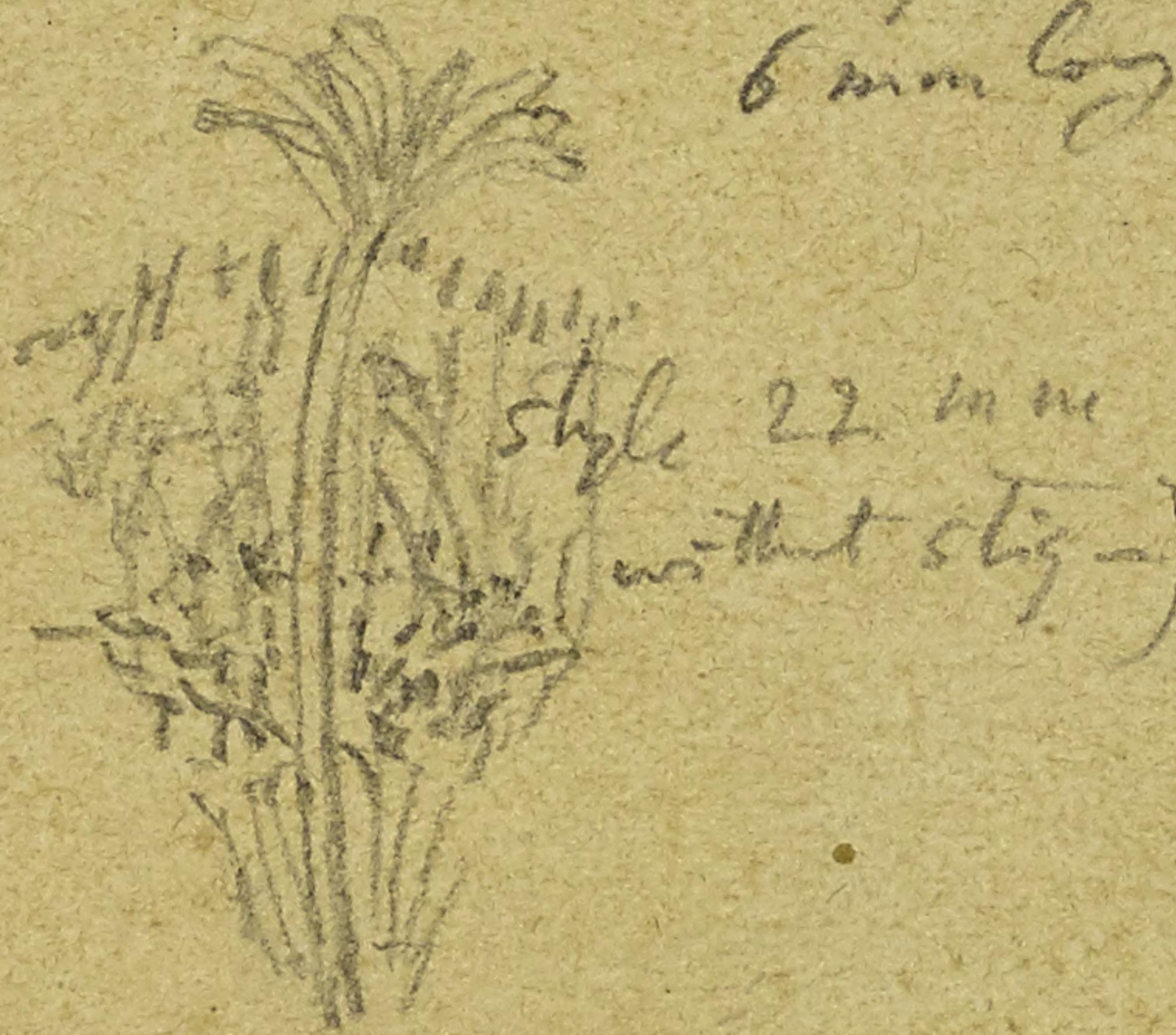
diam of Pollen-grain

0.065 mm

globular or slightly

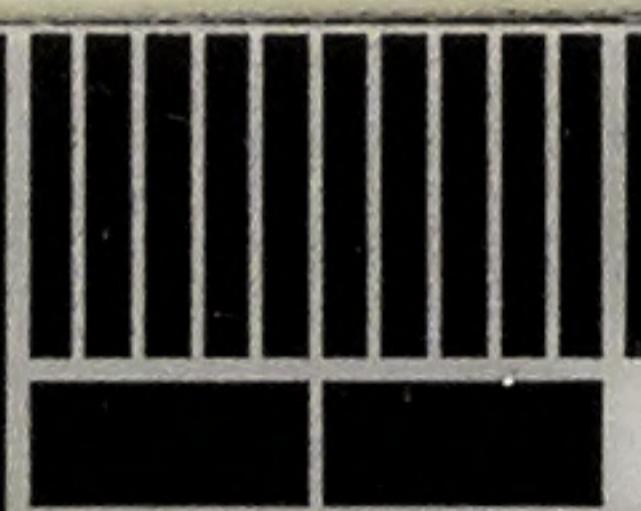
turbid

**1250**



outer inner petals

12-13 segs of tube rose colored (inner ones white on margin) obtuse, outer acuminate  
acute, all red  
21 white petals, most of them (the inner) shorter acuteish, bristle pointed,  
somewhat fringed; outer ones larger, broader obtuse or emarginate, bristle pointed  
stems white, very numerous, with deep yellow anthers, from the short, wide, tube  
5 cm long a  
style white ~~and~~ except own stams, 11 cm or nearly an inch long, with  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch  
long 213 - (7-8) spreading, flower 20 cm long (and 1)



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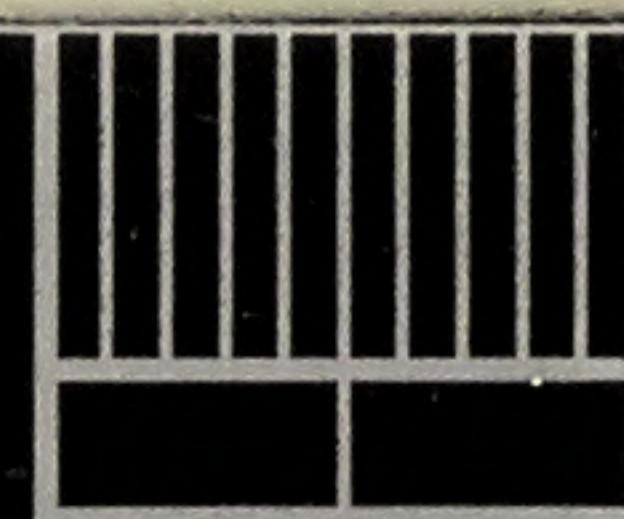


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GARDEN

H. W. BARKHOEFER & CO.,  
DRUGISTS & PHARMACISTS,  
No. 2934 Olive Street, S. E. Corner Garrison Avenue,  
ST. LOUIS, MO.

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Notes made at Dr Poselger's Park March 1857

"*Antalonium elongatum*"

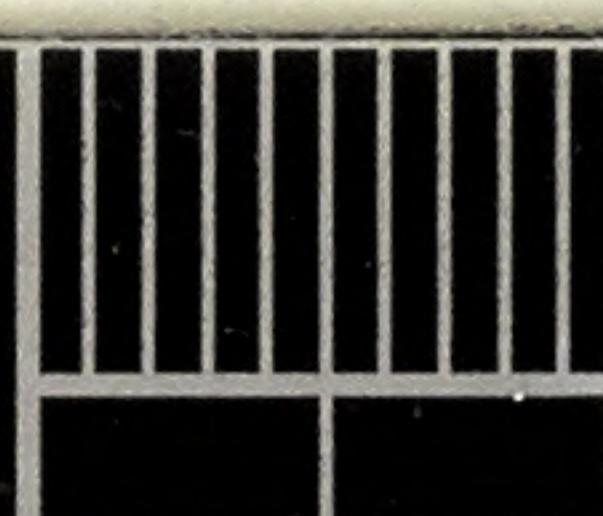
1251

betw. Tamaulipas & Linares  
old tubercles with smallest areola, almost at  
tip, young ones with smaller or larger areolas  
(the last ones flowerbearing?) much below  
the point, —

Dorsal carina often with a big protuberance  
"nasus"

The other specimen, from Rinconada,  
has very small areolas near tip.

*Antalonium*



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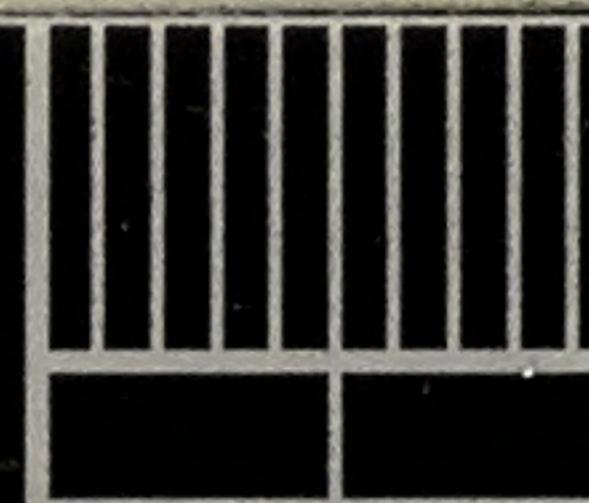
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Aukalonium Williamsii Engelm. Bot. and Affl.  
pg. ... 1858

Recognized as Aukalonium by the Mexicans and designated  
by the same name (Weber) & used as a medicinal  
commodity.

At Potosi, Mo (Apr 2<sup>nd</sup> 1869) a large  
specimen not with the name plate, 4 1/2 inches  
diameter - tubercles in  $2\frac{1}{2}$  arranged, very numerous,  
obtuse & irregular, somewhat angled shape.

1252



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cm

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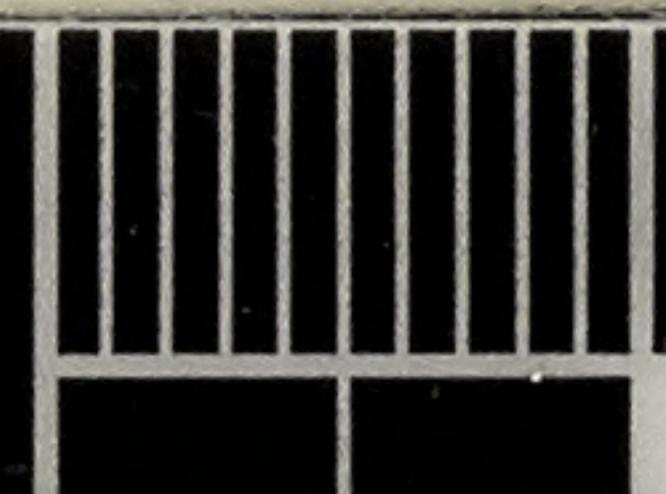
201-4

*Anhalonium*  
*williamsii* Engelm.

*Sp. nov. 1865*

1865-6

1252-A



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cm

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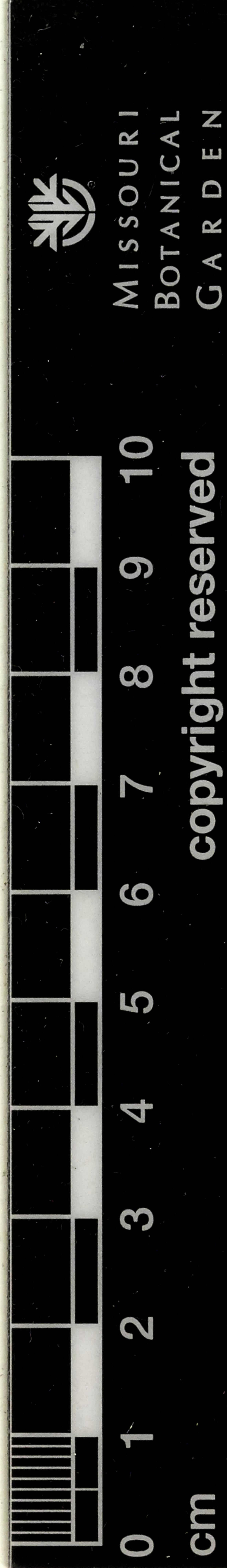
Sont toujours opposés, et que du point de réunion de ces deux rameaux part toujours un péduncule qui porte une ombelle de cinq ou six petites fleurs pédiculées environnées d'un involucre composé de deux ou trois petites folioles caduques. Ses fleurs nous ont paru monnaudées, mais nous n'assurerions précisément pas qu'elles le fussent réellement, parce que n'ayant point vu cette plante vivante le Microscope n'a pu nous aider à cause de la petite taille de ses fleurs qui ne sont pas parfaitement développées.

21. Cette espèce a été apportée du Brésil par M<sup>r</sup>. Joseph de Jussieu, de l'herbier duquel M<sup>r</sup>. L. A. de Jussieu démonstrateur de Botanique au Jardin du Roi à Paris digne héritier des connaissances et des richesses Botaniques de son oncle, a bien voulu détacher cet échantillon en notre faveur en nous l'a donné sous le nom de Casso du Brésil.

Nous ne connaissons aucun auteur qui ait fait mention de cette plante.



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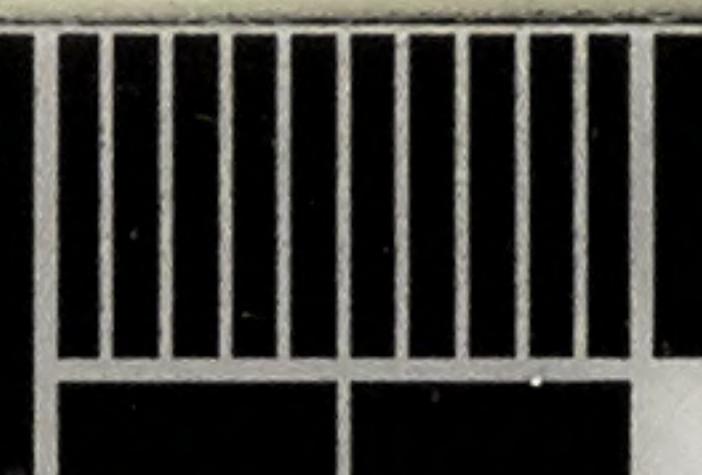
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points 3-6 under slightly lighter count  
fl. 10" tall slender - rays few & irregular  
approximately 10, tub. basal with 10 points  
car gradually expanding rapidly, then sharply  
also (lower ~~upper~~) perhaps, about 30<sup>-40</sup>  
spikes, a pale yellow, slender delicate  
lanceolate, the countenance -

ray tube narrow pointed about 6 inches  
long, ray 1 inch. Stems have no strong  
stems with points  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch of the  $1\frac{1}{2}$   
inches, the count

12 or 15 points stigmas few &  
thin long

3 mm from yellow or orange  
at the flower  
bracts large & thin



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cm

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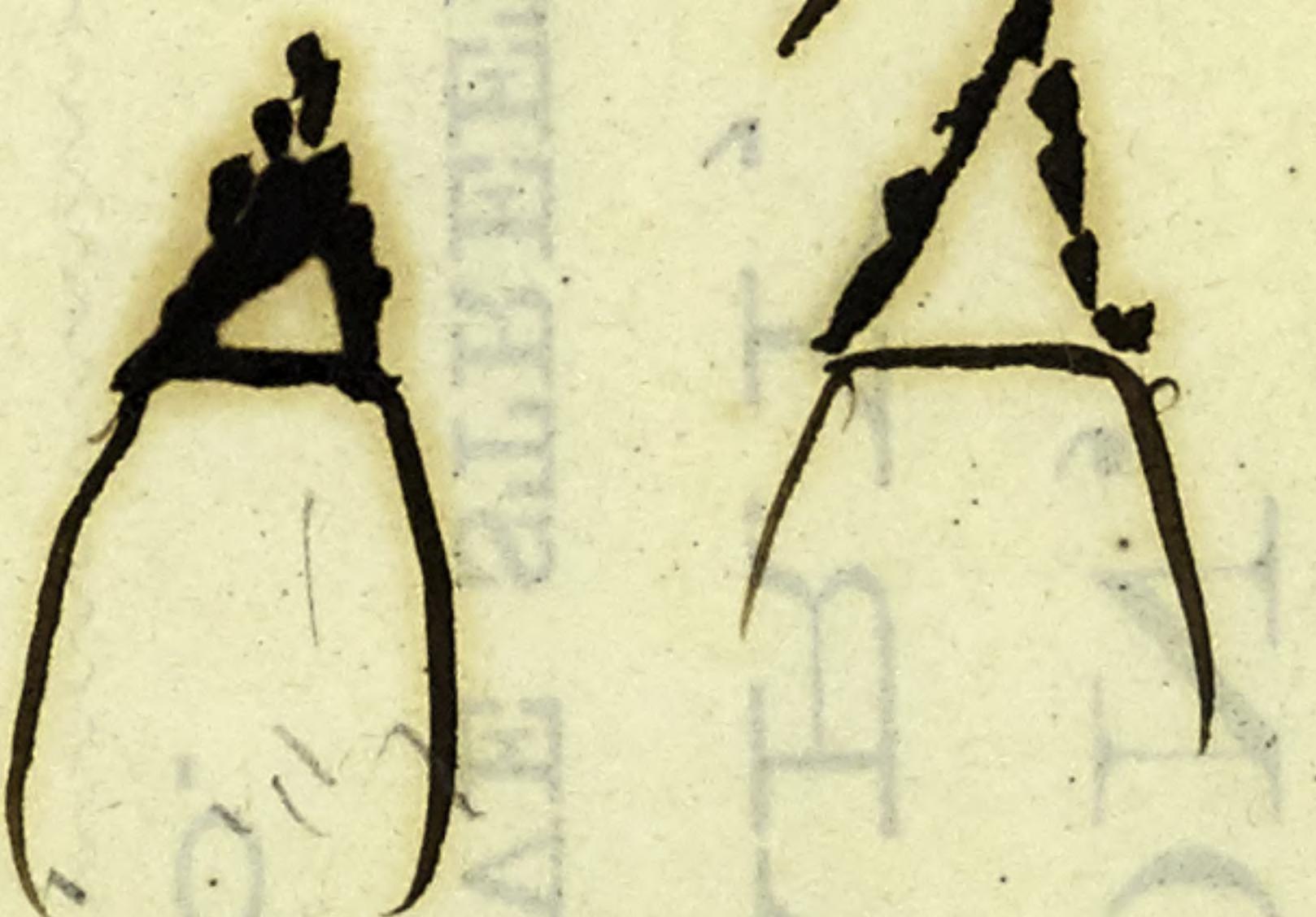
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Ech. Williamsii

Zulu; July

May, 1860

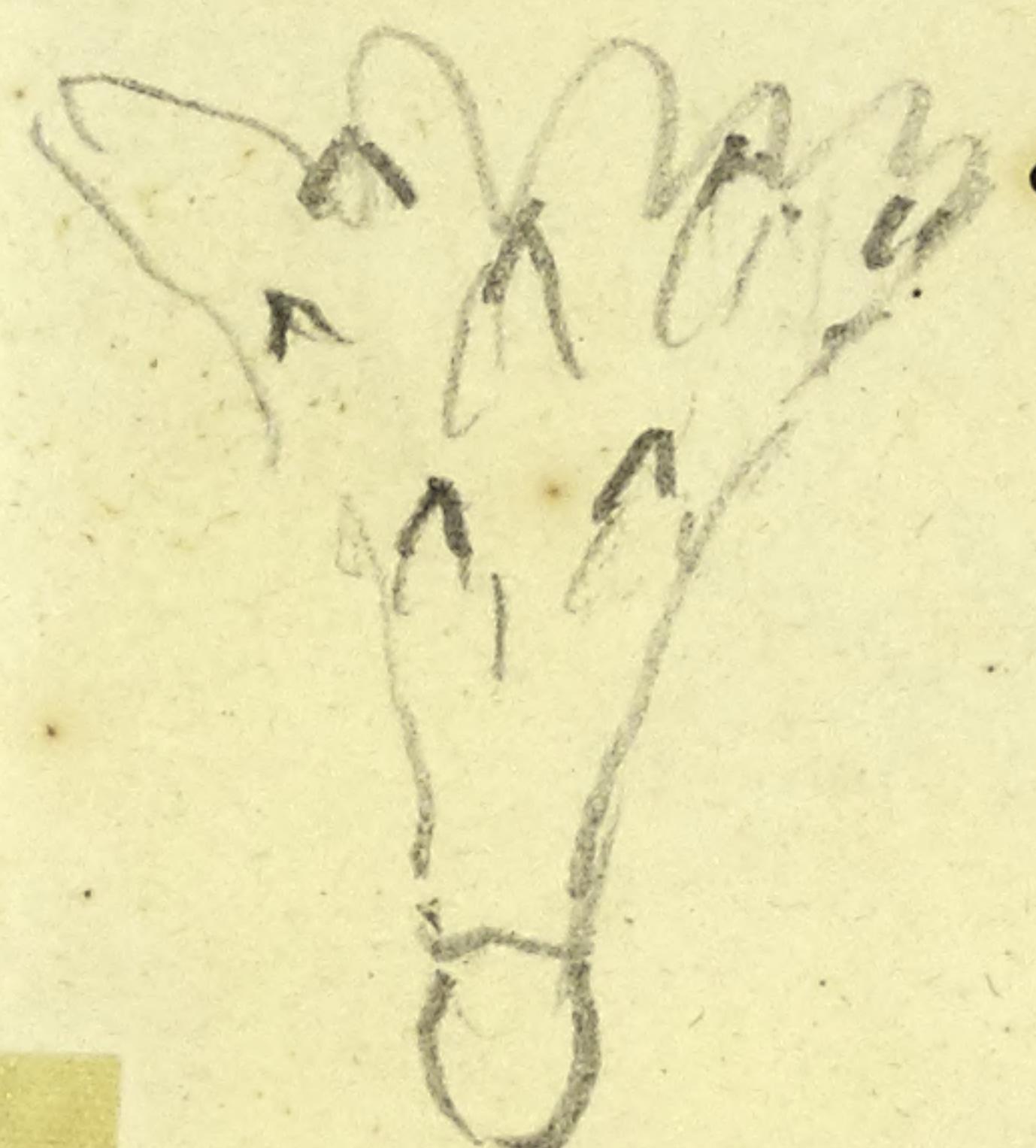
members on corners of  
very distinct, on <sup>10-13</sup> ~~sepals~~ green)



Fls. globular, smooth, usually  $\frac{12-13}{462} \frac{462}{462}$  c.  
one seen  $\frac{15}{462}$  in diameter.

5 stigmate

stems from base of tube

lower part of tube naked of sepals  
for 4 or 5 lines.

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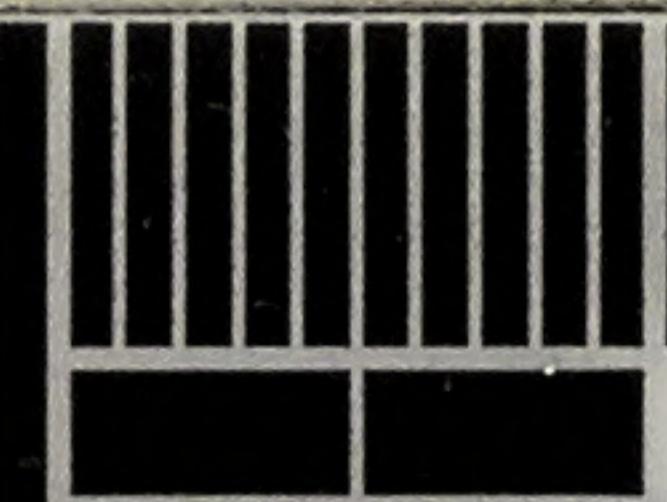


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BOTANICAL  
GARDEN

8681

T. TANTON,  
APOTHECARY,  
CORNER OF SIXTH AND OLIVE STREETS,  
ST. LOUIS, MO.

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cm

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7. *Ech. Williamsii*  
Dolgoon sp.



Seed 0.8 obovate oblique strongly  
tuberculate, not carinate on back! but  
thick and rounded, compressed anteriorly, below  
has two basilar, transversely oval the elongate  
back part of the seed meeting over it, like  
a protruding lip —

Frail delicate, empty and much attenuate  
at base red, covered with the remains  
of the flower — somewhat torn loose  
no trace of scales in the single specm  
before me !

1254



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cm

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Kew, Aug. 1857.

*Manettia (Aubletiaceae)*

*williamsii*

1255

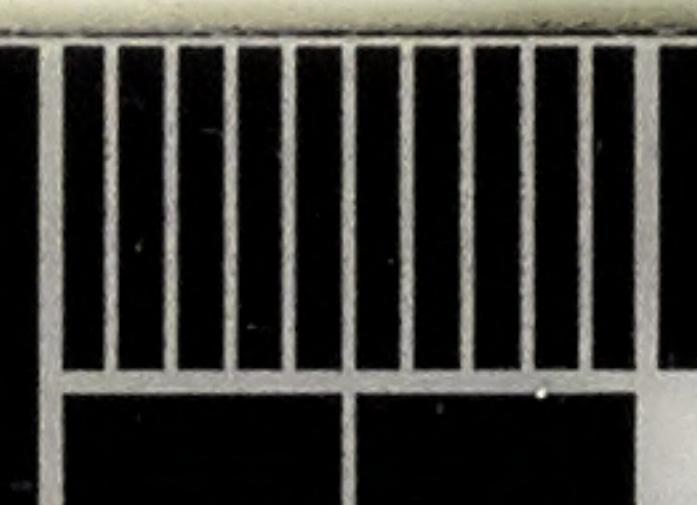
This is not an *Echinococcaceae* but  
really an *Aubletiaceae* with the  
webs more connate. The flowers  
do not come in the axils of the  
pawpils of long wool which are  
supposed to represent the species,  
but from this wool itself, which  
also hides the berry and very  
often ~~some~~ <sup>some</sup> seed for years to come.  
This wool corresponds exactly with  
the same wool which surrounds the flower  
of *Aubletia*.

Very perfectly naked!

Sepals of funnel shape tube 11-13  
green with sprig cartilaginous tip  
and with thin wings.

or wings! the only spine  
at the whole plant.

15-18 petals opposite numerous  
or the innermost oblique, but  
often linear, stamens fastigiate  
from the basal pedicel surface of  
tube - ~~in the~~ small basal orbicular



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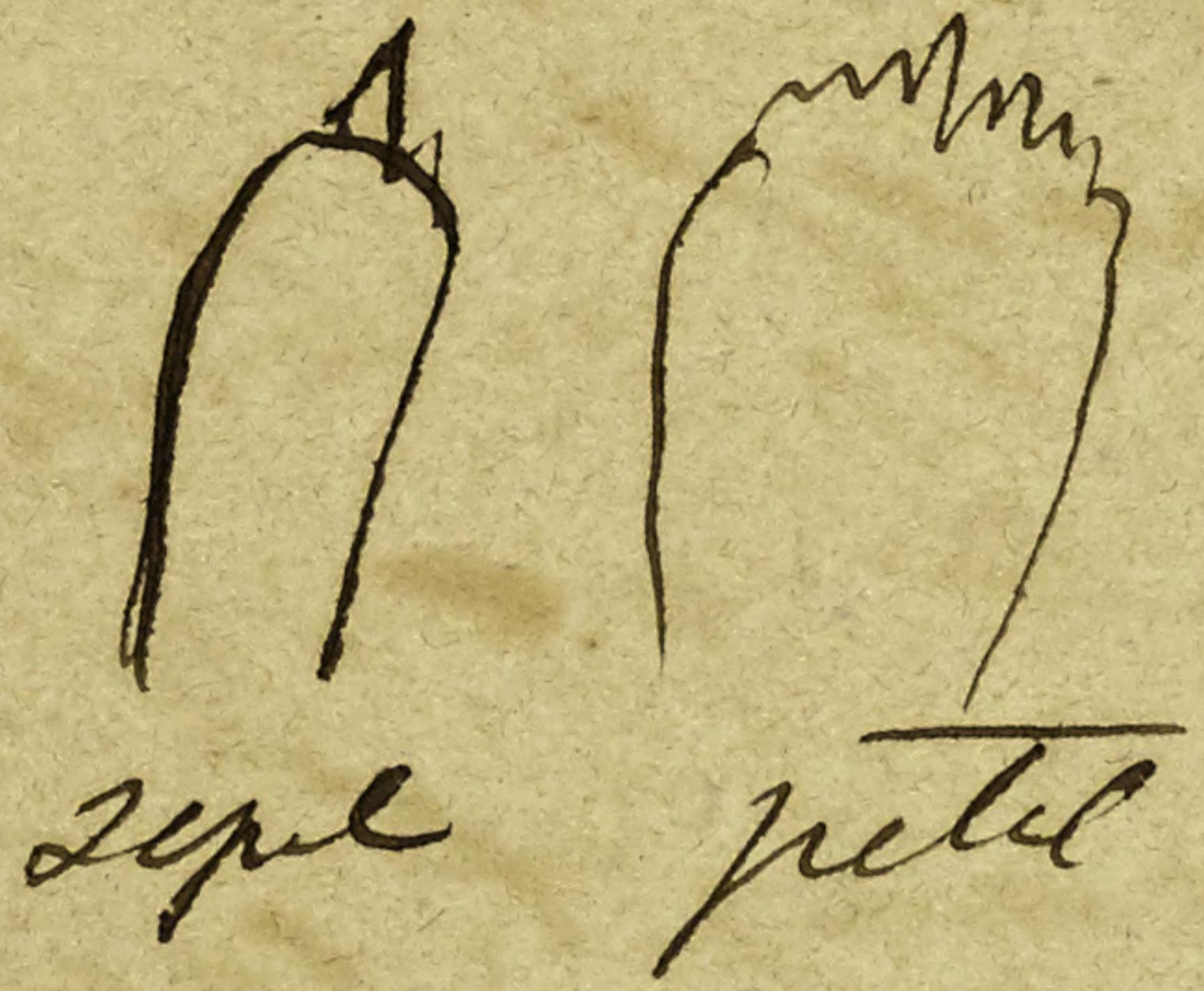
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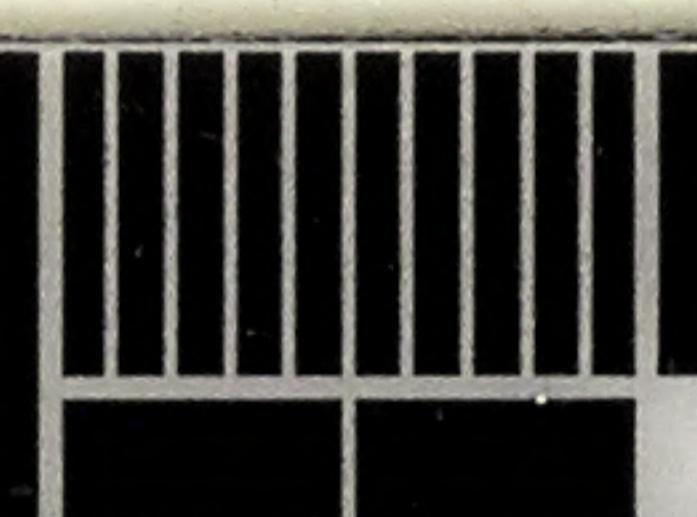
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stigmae with large, obtuse, sprouting  
white, 5 - numbered -

Fl. rose red, 1 inch long, 5 pale  
red or whitish stigmata, ovary from  
woolly base, naked, on tube 13  
green scales with spring chartaceous  
tips; 13-15 petals



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